

BY AUTHORITY

ACT 7.

An Act to Authorize the Formation of a National Guard.

BE IT ENACTED by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

SECTION 1—The name of the organized militia of the Hawaiian Islands, is the National Guard of Hawaii.

SECTION 2—The President of the Provisional Government is the Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

SECTION 3—The Commander in Chief by and with the consent of the Executive Council shall appoint and commission all field, staff and line officers. The field officers shall be a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel; the staff officers shall be a Major, Quarter-master, Ordnance Officer and Surgeon; the line officers shall be the Captains and Lieutenants of each company. The Commander in Chief may appoint such officers upon his personal staff as he may deem fit, such officers to serve without pay.

SECTION 4—The National Guard shall consist of four companies one company to be a permanent force under pay and three volunteer companies who shall receive such assistance from the Government hereinafter provided for. Provided however that the Executive Council may with the approval of the Advisory Council organize such other volunteer companies as they may consider necessary.

SECTION 5—The companies of the National Guard shall be composed of not less than sixty-one nor more than one hundred and twenty officers and privates, and may have the following officers: one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, and two musicians.

SECTION 6—The companies of the National Guard shall be armed and equipped in the same manner as similar corps in the United States Army.

SECTION 7—All persons entering the National Guard must sign a company roll, take the oath of allegiance as prescribed by Act 2 and also as provided in Section 8 of this Act, and join for not less than one year.

SECTION 8—All officers and privates of the National Guard, on becoming members and before performing duties, and at each subsequent enlistment, must take and subscribe the following oath, which all commissioned officers are authorized to administer: I do solemnly swear that I will support the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and will maintain and defend the laws, and all officers employed in administering the same.

SECTION 9—All officers, musicians and privates of the National Guard who comply with all militia duties as provided in this Act are entitled to exemption from the payment of poll-tax and road-tax and exemption from jury service.

SECTION 10—Whenever a sufficient number of persons, subject to military duty, subscribe a call for the organization of a company, the Adjutant, upon the application of such persons, and with the approval of the Commander in Chief must appoint a time and place of meeting for the purpose of organization.

SECTION 11—The Adjutant must preside at the meeting and organize the same, superintend the election of commission officers of the company which must be by ballot; after the election he must make out a list of the persons organized, a certificate of each officer elected and transmit the same to the Commander in Chief.

SECTION 12—The Commander in Chief by and with the advice of the Executive Council may refuse to issue a commission to any officer elected or appointed if in their opinion such person is in any way unqualified or unworthy to be an officer in the National Guard.

SECTION 13—Each company of the National Guard may adopt a distinct name, but must be known by a particular letter as designated by the Adjutant in the regiment or battalion.

SECTION 14—Each company as soon as organized shall be mustered into the service of the Government, and shall be subject to the call of the Commander in Chief.

SECTION 15—The Commander in Chief with the approval of the Executive Council shall issue such rules and regulations for the government of the forces as he shall deem proper.

SECTION 16—The National Guard hereby created shall be armed and equipped by the Government and shall receive such compensation for their services as the Executive and Advisory Councils shall decide upon.

SECTION 17—The National Guard or any part thereof may be disbanded by order of the Executive Council.

SECTION 18—Chapter 52 of the laws of 1890, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 19—This Act shall take effect upon publication.

Approved this 27th day of January, A. D. 1893.

(Signed.) SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed.) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.

TWO WEEKS OF HAWAIIAN HISTORY.

The pamphlet in preparation by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. containing a sketch of the revolution will be on sale this afternoon. It numbers 44 pages, and contains a full account of the transaction from the beginning, with the events which led up to it, a historical introduction, an account of the intrigues which brought about the downfall of the Wilcox Cabinet, and a description of the proceedings of the Committee of Safety. The cuts of military leaders and others were unfortunately not completed by the artist, but the work will be embellished by a number of handsome illustrations.

AN ARDENT ROYALIST.

We publish this morning a letter from an ardent royalist in Kohala, who complains because the Provisional Government did not wait to consult the country districts before sending a Commission to Washington. The people of Honolulu did not take up arms in order to exchange one Queen for another, and after undergoing the labor and risk of a revolution, it hardly occurred to them to stop and ask the inhabitants of the country districts or anyone else, what they should do next. For the rest, we think the sentiment of the country is in harmony with the sentiment of this city, and we do not believe that our correspondent—who, we suspect, duplicates himself artificially by writing for more than one paper—has gauged correctly the feeling of his own district.

THE ENEMY.

We have refrained from commenting on the conduct of those in this community who were ready to use firearms and Gatling guns in aiding the ex-Queen to force upon the country her manifesto of a return to absolutism. Those persons were deterred only by fear, and when they saw that the people were determined to submit to no such usurpation.

But we cannot refrain from commenting on the absurdness of those same persons in now complaining that they are not taken into confidence and consulted as to the building of the new government. Their days of evil are among the things of the past, but their inclinations are no less evil than ever.

It is not strange that they object to the possibilities both of civil and martial law, and that they object to everything which makes it impossible for them to renew their efforts, but they may be assured that their advice will not be acted upon.

Nor on the other hand, do we think this community is ready to place itself in the hands and act on the gratuitous advice of its heretofore champion demagogues. The demagogues with the royalists are really not needed at the present juncture.

The busy bodies who seek to point out the proper course for the Provisional Government to follow may be relied upon to find fault with everything thus far done, and for the well-understood reason that they, the busybodies and would-be demagogues, are not "in it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

In Need of Police Protection.

MR. EDITOR: Scarcely a week passes without some unfortunate resident of Palama having his chicken house raided in the night. He wakes up some fine morning and finds that all the chickens that has taken a year or two to raise (and that with great difficulty) vanished into thin air.

I think it only reasonable to inquire how is it that the taxpayers of this neglected suburb should be left so entirely without police protection, whilst other suburbs with more influential residents are fairly well looked after.

The night of the 27th inst. is the third time during my residence here that my poultry house has been depleted.

I would respectfully suggest that it would be a good idea to put a couple of our present mounted patrol to watch for chicken thieves in this vicinity. Yours,

F. L. LESLIE, Palama.

Honolulu, Jan. 28, 1893.

A Message From Lowell.

MR. EDITOR: If James Russell Lowell were here among us, he would not be silent, surely, but would have many a word of hope and inspiration for us. Now, he is here in his words, and it occurs to me that some of his words bear directly upon our situation. Take this, for example, as encouragement to those who are offering their services in very irksome duties that have no glory save that of patient sacrifice for the cause:

"The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else are comparatively easy to give away; but when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him."

"The Present Crisis" seems written for us, and the words are tipped with fire to kindle our souls to divine enthusiasm for Right:

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the broad earth's aching loins, Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along, Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;

And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light. Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand, Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land? Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong.

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust, Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just; Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes— they were souls that stood alone— While the men they agonized for, hurled the contumelious stone; Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline.

To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine, By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves.

They have rights who dare maintain them. New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth.

VERITAS.

Honolulu, Jan. 24.

A Protest From Kohala.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking that you in Honolulu must be anxious to have news of country districts as soon as possible, and finding an opportunity of sending a letter by the W. G. Hall, I venture to send you the result of my inquiries. I have not, so far, heard of a single case of anyone in this district favoring annexation to the United States, whilst among others, one of the oldest and most prominent residents, Dr. J. Wight, has expressed himself strongly against it.

I am happy to be able to state that the native population appear to have taken the present situation quietly, in spite of the ill-advised clause in the Proclamation "until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated." They are tenacious of their independence, and say, "If the Queen was wrong

(and I think most if not all are willing to admit that she was) remove her, but why should we suffer; it is not our fault; however, we think it will all come right, and that the Great Powers will maintain our independence."

The feeling seems much the same among the white people, who appear to be unanimous against annexation or the establishment of any form of republican government, thinking that we should only jump out of the frying pan into the fire; that our internal political troubles would be worse than ever, and that numbers of the worst class of politicians would flock down here.

Of course everyone is glad that so conservative and able a man as Mr. Dole has been induced to take the head of affairs, but surprise is freely expressed that with a Provisional Government so firmly seated, and with so little agitation to be expected, it was thought necessary to despatch the Claudine in such haste and with the avowed intention of urging an annexation to the United States before endeavoring to ascertain something of the opinions of residents of the other islands as to the future form of government.

Surely a monarchy under the joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain and another power would be the best guarantee for future good government; would involve less tinkering with the present Constitution, and would be accepted with better grace by all classes and nationalities.

Yours truly,

C. SNEYD KYNNESELEY.

Kohala, Jan. 25, 1893.

A TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE.

The bill just introduced into the Senate by Morgan of Alabama and into the House by McCreary of Kentucky to encourage the laying of a trans-Pacific cable does not contemplate any subsidy to the enterprise, but merely proposes to revive the charter granted to Moreno in 1876 and forfeited for non-compliance with its conditions. It would seem that a more substantial grantor than that person might easily be found. He professes now to rely for the money needed upon private capitalists, some of whom he expects to find in China, Japan and Hawaii.

Attention has lately been drawn to the subject of trans Pacific cables by the proposals of the Canadian Government to subsidize a line from Vancouver to Australia, and by the contract which is reported to have been made by some of the Australian colonies with a French company for a cable from a point in Queensland to Fiji and Samoa, and it is possible that his expectations may not be disappointed.

The general notion in this country is that we want a cable to Japan and China more than one to Australia. Our trade with Australia is much smaller than our trade with Asia, and the population of the former is increasing so slowly that our commercial exchanges cannot grow very rapidly. And again, we are almost without information regarding the bed of the Pacific between the Hawaiian Islands and Brisbane. A hasty survey was made by Captain Miller of the Tuscara in 1876, and soundings were taken at distances of about one hundred miles; the greatest depth was found to be 3448 fathoms.

For an ocean cable between San Francisco and Japan two routes have been considered. The northerly route, as traced by Admiral Belknap, starts from Puget Sound, crosses the Gulf of Alaska to the Aleutian chain, skirts that chain to Attu, the westernmost island; crosses the mouth of Behring Sea to Petropavlovsk, and turns southerly along the Kuriles and the coast of Yesso and Dai Nippon to Yokohama. The trouble with this line is that at the month of Behring Sea depths of 4500 and 4600 fathoms are encountered, and the difficulty of hauling up a broken cable through four or five miles of water can be appreciated.

The other route runs from San Francisco to Honolulu. This portion of the route has been carefully surveyed, and presents no difficulties. From Honolulu the cable would run to Port Lloyd in the Bonins, a distance of about 1500 miles. A hasty survey of this route was made by the Tuscara, and it was found that while the bed of the ocean was badly broken, submarine mountains being encountered which rose from 7000 to 12,000 feet from the bottom, no sounding showed a greater depth than 3287 fathoms—3½ miles. If the sides of the mountains are sloping, the laying and maintenance of a cable would encounter no insurmountable obstacle. From Port Lloyd to Yokohama the distance is about 500 miles, and the depth of water is moderate until the trough which lies south of the Japanese islands is reached. Here depths of 2000 and 2435 fathoms are found, but they would not be fatal. It will be seen that the only serious problem which would have to be solved would be the feasibility of crossing the submarine mountains between Honolulu and Port Lloyd.—S. F. Call.

Persons possessing files of Magazines can have them bound up in any desired style at the Gazette Book binding, which is doing as fine work as can be done in any San Francisco or Boston Bindery. None but the best workmen employed.

RAINFALL FOR DECEMBER.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations.	Elev. Feet.	Inches.
HAWAII—		
Waialeale	50	11.83
Hilo Town	1215	12.15
Honolulu	300	9.94
Honolulu	300	14.15
Hakalau	300	12.44
Laupahoehoe	10	13.65
Laupahoehoe	900	16.10
Oakala	400	5.58
Paaloalo	535	5.35
Paunahou	300	6.32
Honokaa	400	7.12
Kukuihaele	700	7.89
N. Kohala	350	4.89
Waimea	2730	9.10
Holualoa	1200	2.54
Kealahou	1580	2.22
Naalehu	650	5.57
Pahala	274	2.74
Volcano House	4000	5.20
Olaa	1312	9.19

MAUI—		
Kahului	12	3.50
Waikapu	600	6.68
Kula	4000	4.40
Haleakala Ranch	2000	6.72
Olowalu	15	1.27
Kaanapali	—	1.84

MOLOKAI—		
Maunaloa	100	5.61

LANAI—		
Koala	1600	3.50

OAHU—		
Punahou	50	3.66
Honolulu	20	4.26
Kulaokahua	50	3.69
Makiki	150	5.09
Kapiolani Park	10	2.98
Manoa	100	4.50
Nuuanu	50	5.19
Nuuanu	250	5.34
Nuuanu	405	6.61
Nuuanu	735	7.57
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	9.25
Ahuimanu	350	7.32
Kahuku	25	3.99
Ewa Plantation	60	4.40
Pauoa	—	4.65
King st., Kewalo	—	3.20

KAUAI—		
Makaweli	—	3.81
Kilauea	—	5.44
Lihue	230	4.73
Hanalei	—	5.85

Over from last month, viz., for November

Volcano Road	4000	4.70
Pahala	—	4.32

C. J. LYONS,
In charge of Weather Service.

The Greatest Manufacturing Nation.

In 1888 Mr. Mulhall, the English statistician, recognized as the highest living authority in his special line, gave the total manufactures of the world at \$22,370,000,000 gold. Of this amount the following were the figures for the leading nations: Austria, \$1,265,000,000; France, \$2,425,000,000; Germany, \$2,915,000,000; Great Britain, \$4,100,000,000; Russia, \$1,815,000,000; United States, \$7,215,000,000.

It will thus be seen that the manufactures of the United States even then amounted to more than those of any two other countries combined. The National Business Reporter attributes this wonderful pre-eminence of the United States in manufactures partly to the fact that there are so many corporations here, adding: "In these days large capital is needed by the manufacturer, and by incorporating and thus combining the saving of a great many people, it is much easier to raise the required capital than in any other way." In this connection the Mexican Trader, of Mexico, says: "It ought also to be said that the United States exhibits more enterprise than any other great manufacturing nation, and takes infinite pains to secure the newest and best plant available at all times, and adapts herself readily to the wishes of her customers. Then she knows how and when to advertise—no small advantage in itself."—Ex.

The following certificate which was procured from the United States Brewers' Academy for the purpose of ascertaining the good quality of the "Budweiser Beer" brewed by the FRED. MILLER BREWING Co., Milwaukee, Wis., explains itself:

NEW YORK, April 9, 1892.

FRED MILLER BREWING Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GENTLEMEN: The sample of beer which we examined for you contains in 100 parts:

	Per cent.
Alcohol	3.41
Extract	5.45
Sugar	1.32
Dextrin	2.63
Albuminoids	0.36
Lactic Acid	0.10
Mineral Substances	0.14
Hop Extract, etc.	0.81

According to this analysis, we beg to state that in our opinion, the Beer has been well brewed, well fermented and well stored. It has a good life and shows good keeping qualities. The Beer has a good and nice round taste, and we can safely recommend it as a wholesome beverage.

Yours respectfully,

UNITED STATES BREWERS' ACADEMY,
per M. Schwarz.

In addition to the fact that this Beer contains remarkably little alcohol, we beg to say that it is brewed of genuine hops and the very best Wisconsin barley, known as "Scotch Fife," and the water is taken from the celebrated Wawotosa mineral springs well known throughout the Northwest; in fact it is the only Milwaukee Beer brewed with mineral spring water.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & Co.,
Sole Importers, Hawaiian Islands.

General Advertisements.

A resident of Honolulu who for years has taken his dish of mush regularly every morning recently had his cook prepare a quantity of Taro-maloo in the same manner as he had rolled oats. The change was such a pleasant one that he uses oats and Taro-maloo on alternate days. As a breakfast dish, this product has no superior. The TARO FLOUR is a wonderful bracer for the person whose digestion is sometimes a "little off."

Ask your grocer for it.

THE HAWAIIAN GUIDE BOOK

1892. - - 1892.

—AN—

ILLUSTRATED

TOURISTS' GUIDE

Through the Hawaiian Islands

H. M. WHITNEY, Editor.

Price in Honolulu, 60 Cents per Copy

The GUIDE gives a full description of each of the principal Islands and Settlements in this Group, and will prove an invaluable hand-book for tourists, and for residents to send to their friends abroad.

Some of the illustrations in the new book are very fine specimens of the Photolith process of engraving, and accurately represent the scenes portrayed.

For sale at Hawaiian News Company's, and at T. G. Thrum's Up-town Stationery store.

The Guide will be mailed to any part of the islands for 94 Cents per Copy.

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The Book has 176 pages of text, with

20 Full Page Illustrations of Island Scenery,

and a description of the Pearl Harbor enterprise, and surrounding country.

It has also FOUR MAPS of the larger islands, prepared expressly for it.

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46 Merchant St.

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